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The District Commissioners were recently requested by Mr. W. B. Bryan, chairman of a committee of the Columbia Historical Society of this city, for permission to examine the collection of documents in the possession of the municipal authorities known as the "Mayors' papers." The His papers with a view of ascertaining their historical value, and to make copies of such of them as may be found useful to the society in perfecting a history of the seat occlety in perfecting a history of the seat of government. The Commissioners referred the request to the auditor of the District, Mr. J. T. Petty, who has recommended that the request of the committee for removal of the papers to the office of Mr. Hugh T. Taggart, assistant attorney of the United States, from the vault of the District be granted, provided a list of the papers be first made and a receipt therefor be given by the committee. This recommendation, it is understood, the Commissioners will approve.

Mrs. Gaddington—"I don't like her at all, ear. She is a ueceitful woman. The other ay she tried to get me to say something day she tried to get a grant of the did? How?"

Mrs. Bubblington—"She did? How?"

Mrs. Gaddington—"Why, she asked me to tell her confidentially what I really thought of you."—Tit-Bits.

FEARS FOR HER SAFETY

BELIEF THAT MISS CONDIT-SMITH

Was in Pekin at the Outbreak of

Miss Mary Condit-Smith, stepdaughter of Mrs. Condit-Smith of this city, was in Pekin at the time of the breaking out of the trouble there. The apprehensions felt by her relatives for her safety have grown from day to day, and the cable message yesterday from Lieut. Key, her brother-in-law, that conveyed this information did

away with the last vestige of hope that she

had escaped the awful scenes of the last

days in June at Pekin. Miss Condit-Smith is the youngest of four handsome sisters, Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the governor general of Cuba; Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson of New York, and Mrs.



Picture taken in Tokio, November, 1899.

Key, wife of Licut. Key, whose marriage was hastened some days two years ago, owing to the receipt of orders by the groom to join his ship for service in the Spanish

war. Miss Mary Condit-Smith went to Japan Miss Mary Condit-Smith went to Japan last fall. She made a trip through Corea with Austrian friends and later in China with Lieut. and Mrs. Key. After their return to Tokio she remained in Pekin visiting with the family of the American minister. She was to have returned to Tokio early in June.

Her sister tried in every way to communicate with her after that, but without success.

success.

Miss Condit Smith is tall and handsome, an heiress and much liked in this city, were she went to school and made her debut in society. Mrs. Condit Smith now makes her homs with her sister, Mrs. Field, Lanier place, Capitol Hill. The latter, however left town for Stockbridge, Mass., several left town for Stockbrid ever, left town for Stockbridge, Mass., several weeks ago.

SOMEWHAT COOLER TODAY.

Ninety-Three Degrees Was the Maximum at 2 O'Clock P. M.

A temperature of 93 at 2 o'clock this afternoon was the maximum reached up to that time, and the indications were that the mercury would climb but little further up the thermometric scale today. This was a decided improvement over yesterday. tained that being the highest point reached so far this season. Throughout today the thermometer has shown a decline of from three to four degrees under the figures o

A promise comes from the weather bureau of showers for this afternoon and tomorrow, however, and there is prospect for relief in the announcement. Cooler weather is advancing slowly from the northwest, whence the warm wave came. After a heated term of nearly ten days in that territory the thermometer receded, and now the weather is exceptionally pleasant. The cooler conditions will be decidedly welcome to Washington, so surfeited with temperatures of 99 degrees and over.

STAGE COACH OF THE PLAINS. It Has Long Passed Away, but Some of the Drivers Live.

Karsas City correspondence Chicago Tribune

age coach lumbered through the streets of this city but some of the drivers ar till living, and one of them, A. L. Carpener is a familiar figure about the streets.

ver," said Mr. Carpenter, "or Kaw river, it was first known, is what made Kan-City. Wyandotte would naturally have t all the trade that came to Kansas City here had been a bridge, but as it was the stage business to Mexico, and even to Salt Lake and further west, had its headquarters in Kansas City, and out of this the outfitting houses which gave s City its first boom. I carried some s people in my stages then, and one

Kansas City its first boom. I carried some notable people in my stages then, and one was Kit Carson.

"There were two great stage lines, one operating to Santa Fe and the other to San Diego. The government paid \$75,000 a year to the San Diego line for carrying the mail the stage leaving either terminus once a week, making the trip in an average of a little more than thirteen days. The stage company received \$42,000 for carrying mail to Santa Fe, making the trip twice a month. The passenger fare to San Diego was \$225 and forty pounds of baggage allowed. Following the gold discover of the stages frequently carried from \$100,000 to \$250,000 in gold dast from the gold fields.

"One of the curlous things connected with the progress of the times since then is that the trade between Kansas City and Mexico now is less than it was in the days of the stage coach and ox teams, notwithstanding railroad facilities."

There are no lines of the old stages in

There are no lines of the old stages in this part of the country now. But there are many persons here who recall the time when a stage line ran from Leavenworth to this point. There was a short railroad line from St. Joseph, Mo., to Weston, a few hours' run, and as Weston was on the Missouri bank, passengers to and from St. Joseph were ferried on an old-fashloned flatboat, much like the scows still in use in the east.

The stage driver in those days "as guide, humorist and philosopher. There is no

The stage driver in those days as guide, humorist and philosopher. There is no character like him now anywhere. He was the hero of most of his stories, and the traveler who had knocked about much always insisted on a seat with the driver in preference to the best inside, because he knew he would be entertained. Undoubtedly the driver had experience which made him an interesting person, but he soon came to know that the average tourist by stage was guilible, and he seldom failed to have a recital of hairbreadth escapes, which held the attention of his patrons.

Even Horace Greeley listened with interest and credulity to these yarns, and some of the best specimens of humor printed in the country were told by the stage driver, or suggested by him. One which Artemus Ward related will be new to the present generation, although it is old to the ancients.

ne generation, aithough it is old to the encients.

As the coach dashed around the edge of a As the coach dashed around the edge of a canon. Ward asked the reckless driver if he never had any accidents. The driver replied that occasionally a coach full of people would tumble down a steep declivity of a thousand feet or so, and cripple or kill the whole lot. "But we don't have any cripples now, when there's an accident," said the driver. "You see, when we cripple a passenger he sues the company. That makes trouble. So now when we tumble a lot down, them as is crippled I takes the linch pin to, and kills 'em dead. Dead folks don't bring lawsuits." The stery was capped by one of Ward's inimitable climaxes.

"And thus with anecdote did he cheer

Platt's Chlorides as a Disinfectant is recommended as just what every family needs.

IMAGINATION DRAWN UPON. Correspondent Whose Production is Criticised by Colored Man.

The colored people of Washington are deeply concerned over a communication which it is said appeared in the Paterson, N. J., Daily Press in regard to the Snell hanging in this city. Snell was referred to as an ignorant colored man, and the details of a great alleged demonstration The communication was dated June 20, signed by James E. Swin-

"There was a hanging in the city today out at the District prison. The victim was a colored man, Benjamin H. Sneil. The rest of the colored population were not in a good humor and many of them refused to work. They dressed up in their best clothes and walked up and down the avenue with no seeming desire to even notice the white inhabitants of this big city. Many of them hung about the jall early in the morning, but with their usual superstition, got away hung about the jail early in the morning, but with their usual superstition, got away from the neighborhood before the time for the drop to fall. Snell, the murderer who was hanged, was well known in the north-east part of the city, and years ago held a clerkship in the pension office. With his little education he was a leader among a certain element of the colored people, and a giant in size, weighing when out and around nearly 300 pounds. He was only equal to Joe, the big colored porter at Williard's Hotel, who tilts the beam at 375, and who is known to the statesmen, far and wide.

all about the hanging and as evening came on were out in a jolly mood. Funerals, as a rule, seem to furnish enjoyment for many a rule, seem to furnish enjoyment for many of them, and it is a sight on Pennsylvania avenue on a Sunday when there is a colored society man of any prominence to be buried. We have a colored band here with bright green uniforms, trimmed with gold. Talk about Robinson's Band in Paterson, that all the Jersey men here blow about because it made such a hit at the McKinley inauguration; why, it is not in the same class, for looks, at least, to say nothing about the music. When I talk of our colored band, with their dazzling uniforms, they go down the avenue at the head of a fureral procession. The only way the housewives can keep their colored help at work during these music funerals is to housewives can keep their colored help at work during these music funerals is to chain them. They go out with their red, white and blue togs, and while the men are blewing on their instruments these gally attired girls are doing all sorts of cake walk stunts up around the hearse."

The article was headed "Washington's Dark Denizens, Hangings and Funerals Are Just in Their Line."

Aaron B. Wesley of 1204 Wylie street northeast has addressed an answer to the editor of the Press, calling attention to the misstatements and to the fact that Snell was a white man.

was a white man.
"The whole article was a base fabrica-

was a white man.

"The whole article was a base fabrication," says the answer. "The colored people, like the Germans, are a musical people, and to them it has its charms, but there is not an lota of truth in the assertion that they adorn themselves in red, white and blue togs and dance around the hearse bearing the mortal remains of one of their number. On the contrary, the colored people are generally good, law-abiding citizens, and perpetuate splendid organizations to care for their sick and bury their dead, and few of them are ever permitted to be burfed in the potter's field."

The answer next sets forth some facts regarding the substantial condition of the race in Washington and the evidences of refinement to be found in many of the homes. The fact that the colored people are largely represented in legal, medical, educational and scientific circles is also brought forward, and a retraction asked.

ASTRONOMICAL RELICS.

Primitive Apparatus Once Used in the Observatory at Pekin. From the New York Tribune.

The reappearances of the brighter stars at different seasons of the year, their height above the horizon, the angular distance between them, eclipses and the motions of the sun, moon and planets were made the subject of careful study in Asia and Egypt at least 5,000 or 6,000 years ago, and perhaps at a still earlier stage of human history. Lockyer believes that many of the oldest temples in Egypt were oriented with refer ence to the rising of certain stars. There is a Chaldean work on astronomy that dates back to 3800 B. C., and it is within the range of possibility that something more ancient may yet be found in Babylonia. The earliest record now known of a solar cellipse happens to be Chinese, and is 4,000 years old.

In view of the well-established antiquity of astronomy and astrology, the odd little observatory in the outskirts of Pekin, which is said to be 300 years old, might seem to be comparatively modern. And so it is, in a strictly chronological sense. But all truly scientific estronomical work began with the recognition, 300 or 400 years ago, of the fact that the earth is a sphere rotating on its axis, and that the heavens are stationary. Moreover, a vast proportion of the knowledge possessed today regarding the stars has been acquired by means of the telescope, which was not known three centuries ago. Indeed, so enormous have been the advances made since the time of Galileo, and so little progress was achieved o, and so little progress was a pernicus, that the Chinese astronomer could pernicus, that the Chinese astronomer could not have had a much better instrumental equipment in 1600 than at the beginning of the Christian era. At any rate, that of the abandoned Pekin observaiory is exceedingly primitive, and it would puzzle experts in stellar science to say precisely what were its functions.

stellar science to say precisely what were its functions.

As their records show, the ancients attempted little more than to note the height of various conspicuous objects above the horizon, their relative distance from each other and the time of year when they were most conveniently situated for observation. For these purposes they needed only simple devices. One of their best known pieces of apparatus was an "armillary sphere," a combination of brass circles rotating on an axis that was sufficiently inclined to aim at the point about which the heavens seemed to revolve. One might be disposed to take some of the objects in the old Pekin observatory for armillary spheres but they are lacking in certain important features. Hence if these instruments were intended to serve the purpose of an armilary sphere they must have done so imadequately. They are very rudimentary in character. It is not incredible that time and the weather have not only rendered these old Chinese relies useless, but have also derived them of some of their original for their original. character. It is not incredible that time and the weather have not only rendered these old Chinese relies useless, but have also deprived them of some of their original features. A good many things might happen to objects left for centuries in so exposed a situation. However, without a close scrutiny of the instruments made on the spot it would be impossible to say with confidence what changes and losses had occurred.

Another device in the collection, looking like an upright pump and its handle, may have been used to measure the angular altitude of objects in the northern skies. But whether this surmise be correct or not, it is clear that the apparatus itself long since ceased to be of any service. The Chinese are not a pregressive people. They probably cannot grasp either the technique or the mathematics of the most advanced astronomical practice of today. But they long ago learned enough to see the uselessness of the instruments here described, which are interesting only as curious relics of an effete civilization.

ATLANTIC VS. PACIFIC. Double Distances and Slower Steam ships on the Latter. From Alaslee's Magazine.

"Those who insist upon traveling regard less of expense and in the best company may yet hold all sea voyages as protracted nightmares, and they will seek the shortest route and the swiftest packet with little care for conscious existence on the high seas. In other words, they travel as parcels sent by express rather than as intelligent passengers. Consequently, they will continue to throng the great Atlantic ferry earing nothing for the lonely and primitive charm of the wide, gray ocean beyond the Golden Gate. But there are some who re-new their youth whenever they dream of sailing to the far east and the islands of the South sea.

sailing to the far east and the Islands of the South sea.

"Taking New York as the port of departure, we find the nearer ports of Europe at the following distances: Queenstown, 2.823 miles: Liverpool, 3.053; Havre, 3.163; Gibraltar, 3.204. All these are nautical miles, of course. If any reason for reducing them to statute miles can be imagined, these figures may be increased 15 per cent. The circuit can be continued in the same direction to Yokohama, whence the distance to San Francisco is 4.536 miles, and to Vancouver or ports on Puget sound, tance to San Francisco is 4,355 miles, and to Vancouver or ports on Puget sound, some 250 miles less. These estimates cover the shortest navigable routes. In the Atthe shortest havigable routes. In the Atlantic such routes are closely followed—except for a diversion of about 12) miles during the season of drifting ice. In the Pacific most steamships find their profit in touching at Honolulu, which is 2,100

miles from San Francisco and 3,400 from Yokohama, southat the visit costs 1,000 miles of navigationm
"If more remote turminals are considered,

miles of navigations
"If more remote turminals are considered, we find steamers plying to Hamburg from New York in 3800 miles; to Antwerp, 3,370 miles, and to Bapled 4,190 miles. Steamers from San Franciscodextend their voyage to Shanghal, 6,700 miles, and Hong Kong, 7,500 miles, after ladving Japan. Other lines cruise beyondu-the sequator, touching at Honolulu, Apia-Stevenson's "second turn to the left"—and Auckland on their way to Sydney, and Poveting nearly 7,200 miles. There is no Traffic between the Pacific states and the Philippines by direct steamers, though Spanish and English lines connect them via Asia and English lines connect

five days, it requires sixteen days to cross from San Francisco to Yokohama via Hon-olulu. Thus thrice the time is required to olulu. Thus thrice the time is required to make double the distance in the Pacific, the daily run falling from nearly 550 miles to something less-than 350. Of course, this reduction rests on strict commercial principles. Companies in the Pacific trade are not forced to renew their steamers in order to take advantage of the latest improvements in engineering. In fact, it is doubtful whether the old types of single-screw steamers have not wasted coal. Yet it is certain that the saving of fuel is a controlling factor in the calculations of those who manage lines of ocean steamers, and that they refrain from driving their vessels at full speed accordingly. There is no need of citing scientific formula to show that a moderate increase of speed multiples resistance and its equivalents in power and fuel in a startling ratio. High speed is an advertisement to attract passengers. Where freight is the main interest economy is inevitable. Even the famous Peninsula and Oriental, though more largely subsidized than all the transatlantic and transpacific lines combined, is allowed to carry passengers and mails at a sneed far helow pacific lines combined, is a lowed to carry passengers and mails at a speed far below that demanded by the public which sails that demanded by the public which salis from New York. Everywhere east of Suez and west of the Rocky mountains coal is dear, and time is a less costly object of consumption. Of course, millions of tons of freight and thousands of passengers are likewise carried across the Atlantic at the modest speed of 300 miles a day, but they do not boast of the experience."

CURES THE LOVE FOR LIQUOR.

Interesting Experiments With

Consul Atwell at Roubaix has made a report to the State Department in regard to the discovery of an anti-alcohol serum in France. He says that in December last Drs. Sapelier, Thebault and Broca advised the French Academy of Medicine of their discovery of an anti-alcohol serum.

These gentlemen stated that their experiments proved that a horse fed for a certain cases of drunkards treated by anti-ethyline. line, which, injected into the victims of the alcohol habit, gave them an absolute distaste for the liquor.

alcohol habit, gave them an absolute distaste for the liquor.

Dr. Sapelier of Nauterre sent a second communication on May 22 in his own name and that of his collaborators to the Academy of Medicine, stating his method and the results obtained. He cited lifty-seven cases of drunkards treated by anti-ethline. Seventeen cases were failures, four resulting from irregularity in following the treatment and thirteen from physical defects considered as unfavorable conditions. There were eight cases of improvement, four not-withstanding Irregularity in following treatment, and four despite defects limiting the action of the serum. Thirty-two cases were successful. The result is then as follows: Failures, 25 per cent; improved condition, 15 per cent; successful, 60 per cent. It has been said that the success obtained by the injection of anti-alcohol serum is due or partially due to imagination or autosuggestion. Dr. Sapelier refutes this assertion by stating, that, among the patients cured a certain number were quite ignorant of the reason and nature of the treatment, and that the hysterical and impressionable patients figure among, the failures, or those who merely improved in condition. patients figure among, the failures, or those

the merely improved in condition.

Drs. Sapelier, Thebaut and Broca have deduced an ingenious theory from their method. They may that the action of anti-alcohol serum awakens reflex acts, which

as a whole constituted originally, the in-stinctive distaste of man for alcohol, thus re-establishing a natural habit in place of an induced habit. Anti-ethyline thus restores a man to his normal state. Drs. Sapelier, Thebaut and Broca consider that the serum may be re-garded as a sotent agent against alcohol-

MAMMOTH REMAINS.

Reported Finding of a Huge Skull in San Mateo, County, Cal.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. The evidences of life belonging to the ecimen has been discovered near the ment contained in a Halfmoon bay dispatch may be relied upon. A well-preserved skull of the mammotin is said to have been recently taken our of the bed of Pilarcitos creek by some boys who were employed in hauling sand at a point about a mile east of Halfmoon bay. The skull is reported to be about five feet in length and portions of the tusks a foot long are attached to it and are six juches in diameter at the junction

The discovery of these remains is no proof that the mammoth ever wandered at large during life in these parts. The evi-dences are, of course, indisputable that great nerds of these preglacial beasts pasfured in the valley of the Yukon and on the shores of Sheria and the Bering sea, During some violent convulsion of nature great ice sheets, which enveloped the far nammoth remains have been discovered in the placers of the Klondike and at other points in the frozen banks of the Yukon and its tributaries. There would be nothing improbable in the assumption that the ing improbable in the assumption that the mammoth remains now unearthed on Pilarcitos creek near the shores of Half-moon bay had been deposited at the point where found by a stranded ice floe brought down from the far north at some remote petiod by the ocean current which sweeps down the western coast of the continent.

The only evidences of the mammoth life which once inhabited the earth found anywhere in the vicinity were the foot prints. where in the vicinity were the foot prints of the mammoth sloth which were uncovered in the Carson (Nevada) sandstone quarries. Wyoming is the most fertile field on this continent, outside of Alaska,

field on this continent, outside of Alaska, for the fossil remains of the gigantic animals which existed fiere in past geological ages. The University of Wyoming has secured from the mast perfect and complete collection of these fossils in existence.

If any of these fossils in existence. If any of these gigantic animals ever had their habitation Chilifornia, the changes which ice and foodband other agencies have since produced have swept away all traces of them. The Calaveras skull of prehistoric man which Bret Harte immortalized in versarbelongs to the world of prehistoric man which Bret Harte immortalized in versembelongs to the world of fiction, not of fact. Even though we are short on fossil remains, it might not require much straining of the imagination to assume that the diminutive horned toad of the southern counties is the degenerate descendant of the homed dinosaur, which ranged from twelve to fifteen feet in length and whose fossil remains have been excavated from the plains of L. Ime, or that the nimble lizard found everywhere in the state is the direct descendant of the the state is the direct descendant of the

Tom-"Was Jack much affected by Miss

Marbieheart's refusal?"
Dick-"Very much. And what made him feel particularly mortified was to find that his heart was not broken."

On the platform of a small wayside station a woman of the "country" type was sending her son off to his "first place." She gave him no end of advice, and just as he entered the train she said, with tears in her eyes.
"Now, Johnny, my lad, don't forget to

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AGAINST CHESOWITH

andal Caused by the Opening of

The civil service commission has criticised Ohio, formerly collector of customs at No-Department. It is alleged that Chenowith since been honored by the treasury with In its official report of the charges

against Chenowith the civil service commis sion said:

"Charges were made that the collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz., had perpetrated a fraud in connection with the civil service examinations held at the custom ouse. In April, 1899, a representative of house. In April, 1899, a representative of the commission proceeded to Nogales to investigate the case. From the evidence obtained it appeared that the envelopes containing the examination papers, which were forwarded from the commission under ats seal, were opened in advance of the examinations, in violation of the regulations of the commission, and certain competitors instructed by the collector's cousin, the principal of the schools at Nogales, in regard to the method of answering the examination questions. Among those so instructed were the collector's wife and brother-inlaw. The evidence showed that the collector was chiefly instrumental in perpetrating these frauds.

"In June, 1856, the commission, upon the report of its examiner, transmitted the evi-

"In June, 1836, the commission, upon the report of its examiner, transmitted the evidence to the Treasury Department, recommending the removal of the collector and those who, were appointed to the service as a result of these frauds. Those implicated in the frauds, including the collector, were removed as recommended by the commission last July. Subsequently, upon appeal by the collector to the Treasury Department, a further and exhaustive investigation was made by two special agents of that department, who sustained the report of the commission's examiner with regard to the fraud in the examination. "The papers in the Nogales case have been submitted to the Department of Justice for its action."

The papers are still before the Department.

The papers are still before the Depart-ment of Justice, but no action has been

Secretary Gage's Comment.

Secretary Gage said this morning that under his direction a careful investigation was made into the charges against Chenowith. The special agents were of the opinion that Chenowith was guilty, but Secretary Gage did not approve this, and is still in doubt as to the guilt of the man, so much so that he some time ago gave Chenowith a temporary appointment as a special agent in the customs service.

in the customs service.

"The case was a nasty one," said Secretary Gage, "but the evidence was not conclusive nor clear. It was conflicting throughout. Many of the best people in Arizona expressed full confidence in Mr. Chenowith. Before I had finally taken action Mr. Chenowith resigned and we accented the resignation. Some things have cepted the resignation. Some things have developed since his resignation that look as if there might have been a conspiracy against him.

"Mr. Chenowith is at work for the department under a temporary appointment."

TROUBLESOME TAKU.

Always Bears the Brunt of the Em-From the London Daily News.

The Taku forts, which defend the mouth of the muddy and shallow Pei-Ho river, have already in the past, on three occaan Anglo-French force on the one hand and captured by their European assailants: nce they withstood attack, and a serious defeat was inflicted upon the "foreign dev-ils" by the Chinese soldiery.

The forts at the date of this fighting were four in number, the north and small north forts on the one side of the river, and south and the small south forts on the othmounting about 300 guns of all patterns deep to be crossed without swimming. En-tanglements of sharpened bamboo were just below the actual ramparts, and added no little to the difficulty of a successful no little to the difficulty of a successful attack. From the swampy nature of the banks of the Pei-ho it was by no means easy to approach the forts on land, while the depth of water in the river was insufficient for anything larger than a small gunboat to steam up under them.

In May, 1858, during our second war with China—a war in which England had the alliance of France—an Anglo-French squad-

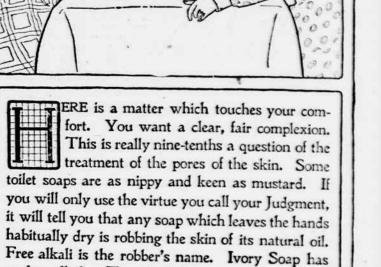
der Admirals Sir M. Seymour de Genouily, appeared off of the Pei-Ho. Six French and Cormorant opening a way for the flottlia by gallantly ramming at full speed a for-midable boom which the Chinese had thrown across the stream. The vessels then

all kinds-booms, strong rafts anchored across the stream, and sharpened stakes placed so as to pierce the bottom of any essel steaming up stream. On June 25 Admiral Hope attempted to

vessel steaming up stream.

On June 25 Admiral Hope attempted to force a passage, but with no success. Of his eleven gunboats six were disabled or compelled to retire. In the Plover, one of the vessels that suffered most, thirty-one out of a total crew of forty were killed or wounded in thirty minutes. The admiral himself was severely wounded, and the losses in officers and men were exceedingly heavy. It was on this occasion that Captain Tatnall, the American officer who afterward commanded the confederate fronciad Merrimac in her famous encounter with the Monitor, came to the aid of the British with the cry, "Blood is thicker than water!" He rowed off to the British admiral in the very thick of the fight, and offered to remove the wounded, an offer which was not declined. Some of his men actually went to one of the British guns, the crew of which had fallen, and fought it for some minutes. Toward 7 p.m. Admiral Hope determined to fling his last throw, and to put in a landing party to assault the forts. This was done, but with the most disastrous results. The storming party of English and French was not strong enough, and could not sca'e the walls of the forts! It was beaten back with a loss of about 400 killed and wounded, in addition to the cas-ualties incurred in the purely naval attack. To repair this defeat, in the following

From Puck. "If woman suffrage were an accomplished act, I suppose Mrs. Strongmind would expeet an important office." "Not at all; she would scorn to hold of-



no free alkali. Try it! It floats.

these women. Diamonds, amethysts and similar stones are not so often met with in the native jewelry of Manila; but their almost entirely lacking in the trinkets of the natives and foreigners in Manila.

Only native gems and minerals, such as garnets, black, yellow and white pearls, coral, mother-of-pearl and gold and sliver are utilized by the women jewelers. All of these island gems are found in the small shops of the native jewelers, and the manner in which they are worked up into ornal ments of striking beauty and value attracts the attention of an American. A recent importation of many of these most popular Manila ornaments gives promise of their wide introduction into the United States. The specimens brought to this country, all the work of women artificers, show that the native lapidaries combine the ability of the Moorish gem worker with the patience of the Chinese and Jananese craftsman. Among these specimens are beautiful and exquisite earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, buttons, pins and brooches of every conceivable design. The chains are made of the most delicate strands of almost pure native gold, braided and woven like a piece of Manila hemp rope, with even the tiny threads imitated to perfection. So delicate and dainty is such a chain that one can hardly believe it possible that the women lapidaries beat—out the rough gold and draw the gold wire without any of the modern implements used by western gold beaters.

Hatpins of pure gold are made in the form of ministrum Melav recease with waters.

Hatpins of pure gold are made in the form of ministrum Melav recease with water.

draw the gold wire without any of the modern implements used by western gold beaters.

Hatpins of pure gold are made in the form of miniature Maiay creeses with water lily leaves for handles. Breastpins and stickpins are often thickly studded with stones. Silver and gold filigree work, lacelike in appearance, is made with rare skill; other products of the women jewelers are necklaces and pendants of dainty gold ferns, flexible and yet strong, with every stem and vine velned exactly as in the original plant. Knives, brooches and pocket books are cut out of mother-of-pearl, and thickly studded with green and red garnets. Black and white pearls are set in gold but-foo are the most common. A newly-apinals. books are cut out of mother-of-pearl, and thickly studded with green and red garnets. Black and white pearls are set in gold buttons and earrings. Like most of the oriental craftsmen, the Manila lapidaries are expert in enameling, an art which they combine with their other work with excellent taste. The accklace may be of gold, enameled blue, and set with gray pearls, or with black enamel studded with red and green garacts. Few of these jewels are imitations. Nearly every woman lapidary strives to give an individuality to her work, and her products are proof of her success. The treasures of one shop can rarely be duplicated in those of another. Sometimes the conception may be a little crude and lacking in taste; but where there is one such example there will be a dozen that are perfect in every particular. The harmonizing of colors and combining of stones and metals show an instinctive taste among these illiterate Manila lapidarles which is difficult to explain. From the standpoint of the American leweler there is much in the way of originality and perfection of design and execution that can be learned from these women of the orient. In all the art they display, something of the dark, sinister Moorish is always suggested, something that is felt in the abundance of Malay creeses, green and golden alligators, dragons and knives of every design and color.

SOME CRINESE ANECDOTES.

Stories Illustrating and Explaining Chinese Character and Habits. From the London Globe.

The average Briton can never understand why the colonial and American fear the Chinese. Yet it is intelligible enough even at this distance from the Pacific. The Jew is not exactly popular on the continent, neither is the Aberdonian anywhere. A Chinese as a trader "Is a Jew plus an Armenian plus a Greek plus a Down-East Yankee:" or, to put it shortly, he has the commercial instinct more highly developed than any other race. The main cause of the disilke with which he is regarded is therefore patent. His shrewdness is as remarkable as his powers of observation. A good story in this connection is told by Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, whose telegrams on the Chinese crisis a year or two ago used to send cold shivers down the backs of her majesty's ministers, because they were always at least a day ahead of official communications. He was traveiling as a Chinese up the Yangtse on a river boat. "The smart chief officer came for my fare, and, as I thought, charged me too little. I expressed my surprise, and said that I believed the fare was \$7. "So it is." he replied, "but we only charge missionaries \$5, and I knew you were a missionary even before you told me." This was British acuteness. A little while before Dr. Morrison, who is as little like a missionary as may be, traveled from Shanghal to Tien Tsin, also in Chinese dress. "The conversation was short, sharp, and emphatic. The Chinese compradore on the boat looked at me set." "International contents," while is your business? To try his, "unbly I answered, "My belong Jesus Chris. "digin"—that is, I am a missionary." to which he instant!; and with some soorn replie. "No der Sari"." than any other race. The main cause of the dislike with which he is regarded is

MANILA WOMEN LAPIDARIES

THEY ARE SKILLFUL IN THE MAKING OF PRETTY THINGS.

Only Native Gems Are Utilized—Some
Striking Examples of
Their Art.

From the Scientific American.

The laudaries of our new oriental possessions are the dark-skinned women of the Tagal tribe, who have acquired their skill and ingenuity in gem-setting from the artifleers of Spain and Morocco. In delicacy of design and execution their work far surpasses that of their masters. Much has been written about the coral jeweiry of Manila (plink coral necklaces, white coral pendants and red coral rosarres like drops of blood), but the impression should not be gained that the lapidary art of the Manila women Jewelers is confined to coral products. Pretty and characteristic as these objects of adornment are, they do not compare in value and beauty with the chains of woven gold, filigrees of silver and pendants of pearis and garnets made by these women. Diamonds, amethysts and similar stones are not so often met with in the native Jeweiry of Manila; but their almost entirely lacking in the trinkers of the natives and foreigners in Manila.

Only native gems and minerals, such as garnets, black, yellow and white pearis, coral, mother-of-pearl and gold and silver at material and pendants of pearls and manila.

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east, the whole story might be regarded a myth.

Most of the policemen in Australia are Irishmen, whose genius for humorods blundering loses nothing of its quality under the Southern Cross. Here is an instance. Many Chinese names are reminiscent of a burlesque, and are, probably, merely barbarian caricatures of the originals. Of these Foug Fat Ah Su and Ah Foo are the most common. A newly-appointed crier in a county court was ordered by the judge, in a case in which a Chinese was a witness, to call for Ah Song. The to the audience and blandly inquired. "Gintlemen, will any of you, favor his honor with a song?" In another court a new representative of the majesty of the law was ordered by the magistrate to go in scarch of the official interpreter, whose name was Ah Kat. "Constable, go for Ah Kat." "Yes, your worship, Is it a tomicat your worship wishes for?" There is a town in New Zealand so Scottish it might be situated in Scotland. Some time ago the city council decided to undertake a public work in connection with a reclamation, and invited tenders. The one they accepted was sent in by a contractor named Macphearson, who was not known to anybody present. On expressing a desire to see him, a Chinese appeared, and, being asked why he had come, answered: "Me Macphearson, your honor." Utter collapse of the city fathers!

Lace as Trimmings.

Laces are used abundantly on the long carriage cloaks of taffeta, crepe, velling. etc., that now are worn exclusively by the fashionable. Elbow sleeves of such gar ments end in deep flounces of Chantilly and scarfs of the same are draped about the shoulders and tied in large loose bows in front. An occasional Medici collar o transparent lace is seen, its edges outlined and supported by thin slik-covered wires An empire cloak of gray silk muslin, see

Munich Prof. Chun exhibited the results of the German deep sea expedition. Some of the fish found at a depth of about 10,000 feet resembled, he said, the foss, species in the rocks of the Mesozoic era, when the earth's atmosphere was dense with carb's. These fish, in many cases, had special means of collecting light. Some possessed enormous eyes, occupying nearly the wholo z.is of the head, and some were supplied with telescopic organs. Others carried their light on their heads in a manner similar to that of the glow worm.

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